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NEWS 5 Apr 23 Search Derwent WPINDEK by chemical structure  
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=> file medline caplus embase biosis  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION  
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.15 0.15

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:10:09 ON 30 APR 2001  
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=> s MIIC and A20  
L1 11 MIIC AND A20

=> dup rem l1  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1  
L2 3 DUP REM L1 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l2 (P) class  
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH  
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L7 (P) CLASS'  
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH  
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L9 (P) CLASS'  
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH  
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L11 (P) CLASS'  
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH  
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L13 (P) CLASS'  
L3 3 L2 (P) CLASS

=> dis l3 1-3 kwic ibib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 MEDLINE  
TI Major histocompatibility complex class II compartments in human and mouse B lymphoblasts represent conventional endocytic compartments.  
AB In most human and mouse antigen-presenting cells, the majority of intracellular major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules resides in late endocytic MHC class II compartments (MIICs), thought to function in antigen processing and peptide loading. However, in mouse A20 B cells, early endocytic class II-containing vesicles (CIIVs) have been reported to contain most of the intracellular MHC class II molecules and have also been implicated in formation of MHC class II-peptide complexes. To address this discrepancy, we have studied in great detail the endocytic pathways of both a human (6H5.DM) and a mouse (A20.Ab) B cell line. Using quantitative immunoelectron microscopy on cryosections of cells that had been pulse-chased with transferrin-HRP or BSA-gold as endocytic tracers, we have identified up to six endocytic subcompartments including an early MIIC type enriched in invariant chain, suggesting that it serves as an important entrance to the endocytic pathway for newly synthesized MHC class II/invariant chain complexes. In addition, early MIICs represented the earliest endocytic compartment containing MHC class II-peptide complexes, as shown by using an antibody against an abundant endogenous class II-peptide complex. The early MIIC exhibited several though not all of the characteristics reported for the CIIV and was situated just downstream of early endosomes. We have not encountered any special class II-containing endocytic structures besides those normally present in nonantigen-presenting cells. Our results therefore suggest that B cells use conventional endocytic compartments rather than having developed a unique compartment to accomplish MHC class II presentation.

CT  
Compartmentation: IM, immunology  
Cell Line

Cell Line, Transformed  
\*Endocytosis  
Endocytosis: IM, immunology  
Gold Colloid: ME, metabolism  
HLA-D Antigens: ME, metabolism  
Histocompatibility Antigens Class II: IM, immunology  
Histocompatibility Antigens Class II: ME, metabolism  
\*Histocompatibility Antigens Class II: PH, physiology  
Horseradish Peroxidase: ME, metabolism  
Kinetics  
Lymphocyte Transformation  
Mice  
Serum Albumin, Bovine: ME, metabolism  
Transferrin: ME, . . .

CN. . . (Antibodies, Monoclonal); 0 (Antigens, Differentiation, B-Lymphocyte); 0 (Gold Colloid); 0 (H2-M antigens); 0 (HLA-D Antigens); 0 (HLA-DMB); 0 (Histocompatibility Antigens Class II); 0 (Serum Albumin, Bovine); 0 (invariant chain); EC 1.11.1.- (Horseradish Peroxidase)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998012197 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98012197 PubMed ID: 9348281  
TITLE: Major histocompatibility complex class II compartments in human and mouse B lymphoblasts represent conventional endocytic compartments.  
AUTHOR: Kleijmeer M J; Morkowski S; Griffith J M; Rudensky A Y; Geuze H J  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cell Biology, School of Medicine and Institute of Biomembranes, Utrecht University, 3584 CX Utrecht, The Netherlands.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CELL BIOLOGY, (1997 Nov 3) 139 (3) 639-49. Journal code: HMV; 0375356. ISSN: 0021-9525.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199711  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19971224  
Last Updated on STN: 19971224  
Entered Medline: 19971121

AB In most human and mouse antigen-presenting cells, the majority of intracellular major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules resides in late endocytic MHC class II compartments (MIICs), thought to function in antigen processing and peptide loading. However, in mouse A20 B cells, early endocytic class II-containing vesicles (CIIVs) have been reported to contain most of the intracellular MHC class II molecules and have also been implicated in formation of MHC class II-peptide complexes. To address this discrepancy, we have studied in great detail the endocytic pathways of both a human (6H5.DM) and a mouse (A20.Ab) B cell line. Using quantitative immunoelectron microscopy on cryosections of cells that had been pulse-chased with transferrin-HRP or BSA-gold as endocytic tracers, we have identified up to six endocytic subcompartments including an early MIIC type enriched in invariant chain, suggesting that it serves as an important entrance to the endocytic pathway for newly synthesized MHC class II/invariant chain complexes. In addition, early MIICs represented the earliest endocytic compartment containing MHC class II-peptide complexes, as shown by using an antibody against an abundant endogenous class II-peptide complex. The early MIIC exhibited several though not all of the characteristics reported for the CIIV and was situated just downstream of early endosomes. We have not encountered any special class II-containing endocytic structures besides those normally present in nonantigen-presenting cells. Our results therefore suggest that B cells use conventional endocytic compartments rather than having developed a unique compartment to accomplish MHC class II presentation.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 MEDLINE  
TI Ii chain controls the transport of major histocompatibility complex class II molecules to and from lysosomes.

AB Major histocompatibility complex class II molecules are synthesized as a nonameric complex consisting of three alpha beta dimers associated with a trimer of invariant chain. . . in the Ii chain cytoplasmic domain directs the complex to endosomes where Ii chain is proteolytically processed and removed, allowing class II molecules to bind antigenic peptides before reaching the cell surface. Ii chain dissociation and peptide binding are thought to occur in one or more postendosomal sites related either to endosomes (designated CIIV) or to lysosomes (designated MIIC). We now find that in addition to initially targeting alpha beta dimers to endosomes, Ii chain regulates the subsequent transport of class II molecules. Under normal conditions, murine A20 B cells transport all of their newly synthesized class II I-A(b) alpha beta dimers to the plasma membrane with little if any reaching lysosomal compartments. Inhibition of Ii processing. . . cysteine/serine protease inhibitor leupeptin, however, blocked transport to the cell surface and caused a dramatic but selective accumulation of I-A(b) class II molecules in lysosomes. In leupeptin, I-A(b) dimers formed stable complexes with a 10-kD NH2-terminal Ii chain fragment (Ii-p10), normally. . . Our results suggest that alterations in the rate or efficiency of Ii chain processing can alter the postendosomal sorting of class II molecules, resulting in the increased accumulation of alpha beta dimers in lysosome-like MIIC. Thus, simple differences in Ii chain processing may account for the highly variable amounts of class II found in lysosomal compartments of different cell types or at different developmental stages.

CT . . .  
Cell Compartmentation: PH, physiology  
Cell Membrane: CH, chemistry  
Cell Membrane: ME, metabolism  
Cell Membrane: UL, ultrastructure  
Dimerization  
Electrophoresis: MT, methods  
Histocompatibility Antigens Class II: CH, chemistry  
Histocompatibility Antigens Class II: DE, drug effects  
\*Histocompatibility Antigens Class II: ME, metabolism  
Leupeptins: PD, pharmacology  
Lymphoma  
Lysosomes: CH, chemistry  
\*Lysosomes: ME, metabolism  
Lysosomes: UL, ultrastructure  
Mice  
Microscopy, . . .

CN 0 (Antigens, Surface); 0 (Histocompatib Antigens Class II);  
 0 (Leupeptins)  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 97258865 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97258865 PubMed ID: 9105036  
 TITLE: Ii chain controls the transport of major histocompatibility complex class II molecules to and from lysosomes.  
 AUTHOR: Brachet V; Raposo G; Amigorena S; Mellman I  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut Curie, Section de Recherche Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale C/JF-95.01, Paris, France.  
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CELL BIOLOGY, (1997 Apr 7) 137 (1) 51-65.  
 Journal code: HMV; 0375356. ISSN: 0021-9525.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199705  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970514  
 Last Updated on STN: 19970514  
 Entered Medline: 19970508

AB Major histocompatibility complex class II molecules are synthesized as a nonameric complex consisting of three alpha beta dimers associated with a trimer of invariant (Ii) chains. After exiting the TGN, a targeting signal in the Ii chain cytoplasmic domain directs the complex to endosomes where Ii chain is proteolytically processed and removed, allowing class II molecules to bind antigenic peptides before reaching the cell surface. Ii chain dissociation and peptide binding are thought to occur in one or more postendosomal sites related either to endosomes (designated CIIV) or to lysosomes (designated MIIC). We now find that in addition to initially targeting alpha-beta dimers to endosomes, Ii chain regulates the subsequent transport of class II molecules. Under normal conditions, murine A20 B cells transport all of their newly synthesized class II I-A(b) alpha beta dimers to the plasma membrane with little if any reaching lysosomal compartments. Inhibition of Ii processing by the cysteine/serine protease inhibitor leupeptin, however, blocked transport to the cell surface and caused a dramatic but selective accumulation of I-A(b) class II molecules in lysosomes. In leupeptin, I-A(b) dimers formed stable complexes with a 10-kD NH2-terminal Ii chain fragment (Ii-p10), normally a transient intermediate in Ii chain processing. Upon removal of leupeptin, Ii-p10 was degraded and released, I-A(b) dimers bound antigenic peptides, and the peptide-loaded dimers were transported slowly from lysosomes to the plasma membrane. Our results suggest that alterations in the rate or efficiency of Ii chain processing can alter the postendosomal sorting of class II molecules, resulting in the increased accumulation of alpha beta dimers in lysosome-like MIIC. Thus, simple differences in Ii chain processing may account for the highly variable amounts of class II found in lysosomal compartments of different cell types or at different developmental stages.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE  
 TI HLA-DM is localized to conventional and unconventional MHC class II-containing endocytic compartments.  
 AB HLA-DM molecules remove invariant (Ii) chain peptides from newly synthesized MHC class II complexes. Their localization may thus delineate compartments, e.g., MIIC, specialized for loading peptides onto class II molecules. In murine A20 B cells, however, DM is not restricted to specialized endosomal class II-containing vesicles (CIIV). Although DM was found in CIIV, it was also found throughout the endocytic pathway, principally in lysosomes devoid of class II molecules. In human lymphoblasts, HLA-DM was found in structures indistinguishable from late endosomes or lysosomes, although in these cells the lysosomes contained MHC class II molecules. Thus, the distribution of HLA-DM does not necessarily identify specialized class II compartments. Many "MIIC" may represent conventional lysosomes that accumulate MHC class II and HLA-DM in a number of cell types.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96209673 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96209673 PubMed ID: 8624813  
 TITLE: HLA-DM is localized to conventional and unconventional MHC class II-containing endocytic compartments.  
 AUTHOR: Pierre P; Denzin L K; Hammond C; Drake J R; Amigorena S; Cresswell P; Mellman I  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cell Biology, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut 06520-8002, USA.  
 SOURCE: IMMUNITY, (1996 Mar) 4 (3) 229-39.  
 Journal code: CCF; 9432918. ISSN: 1074-7613.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199606  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960708  
 Last Updated on STN: 19960708  
 Entered Medline: 19960627

AB HLA-DM molecules remove invariant (Ii) chain peptides from newly synthesized MHC class II complexes. Their localization may thus delineate compartments, e.g., MIIC, specialized for loading peptides onto class II molecules. In murine A20 B cells, however, DM is not restricted to specialized endosomal class II-containing vesicles (CIIV). Although DM was found in CIIV, it was also found throughout the endocytic pathway, principally in lysosomes devoid of class II molecules. In human lymphoblasts, HLA-DM was found in structures indistinguishable from late endosomes or lysosomes, although in these cells the lysosomes contained MHC class II molecules. Thus, the distribution of HLA-DM does not necessarily identify specialized class II compartments. Many "MIIC" may represent conventional lysosomes that accumulate MHC class II and HLA-DM in a number of cell types.

=> end

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